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And still other wiseacres spake, saying: "Fanatics and ignoramuses, do you not know that typhoid always *has* existed, and so always *must*? It lies in human nature—and which of you can change *that*?"

Then said certain members of the clergy: "Scoffers and blasphemers, who would fly in the face of the Divine Purpose! Is it not written in Holy Scripture that 'He that abideth in this city shall die by the pestilence,'" and

'The Lord shall make the pestilence cleave unto thee'? Who are you that dare to interfere with the appointed workings of Providence?"

This and much more they spake unto the physicians, with all manner of violent and abusive epithets. And meanwhile the scourge of typhoid swept on its course, devouring all before it.

BRIEF PEACE NOTES

FOUR significant peace meetings to be held during the month of May are as follows:

The Eighty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society, Hotel Raleigh, Saturday, May 13, 2:30 P. M.

The Second World Court Congress to be held in New York City, May 2, 3, and 4. Headquarters, Hotel Biltmore. The meetings to be held in Carnegie Hall.

The Mohonk Arbitration and Peace Conference, May 17, 18, 19.

The League to Enforce Peace, American Branch, First Annual National Assemblage, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27.

... The American Peace Society has appointed the following delegates to the Second World Court Congress of the World Court League, to be held in New York City, May 2, 3, and 4:

Wilbur F. Gordy, Arthur D. Call, Samuel T. Dutton, George W. Kirchwey, George E. Roberts.

It has appointed the following delegates to the First Annual National Assemblage of the League to Enforce Peace, to be held in Washington, New Willard Hotel, Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27:

Jackson H. Ralston, Hon. James L. Slayden, George W. White, Arthur D. Call, Frederick Lynch.

... On the occasion of the 231st annual assembly of the Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia and vicinity, held recently, the ancient Quaker testimony against war claimed serious attention. In the large separate gathering of women Friends, the critical situation of our country and the difficulties with which its statesmen are beset, and the confusion of ideals in the minds of the people, were discussed. The thought and sympathy of the assembly ran especially toward women everywhere. It was decided to frame a message of love and Christian fellowship for all women of our land, which has since been sent out. The message reasserts faith in Christ's law of love as the better way of dealing with human conflicts, and urges upon women the responsibility of training rising generations in this law and to oppose the military spirit in State, school, and home.

... "What is national honor?" is one of the real questions at issue between pacifists and militarists. William Lyon Phelps, voted for years the most popular professor of Yale University, touched upon it recently in an address before the Connecticut Peace Society at Hartford.

He argued that a nation's honor consists in what it stands for, and that it is more of a disgrace to have blood spilt upon the flag than to have it spit upon. He has been bitterly attacked for his speech. Solon P. Davis, superintendent of a Hartford school, comes to his defense as follows, in a letter to the *Hartford Courant*, which had criticized Professor Phelps:

"What is really involved is the honor of our country and the sacredness of the flag as its symbol, and in the question as to whether pride would not be the more appropriate word in the places where honor is often used? In what does the honor of the United States consist, and can it really be shaken by insult?"

"The old, old story of the Man of Nazareth has this passage: 'Then the soldiers of the governor took Jesus into the common hall and gathered unto him the whole band of soldiers, . . . and when they had plaited a crown of thorns they placed it upon his head, and a reed in his right hand, and they bowed the knee before him and mocked him, saying: 'Hail! King of the Jews!' And they spit upon him and took the reed and smote him on the head.'

"A little earlier on the same fateful evening, when facing a mob bent upon destroying him, he said to one of his followers who would have led the others to his defense: 'Put up the sword again into its place, for they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.'

"Would the interests of the Kingdom of God have been better served had Jesus resented the insults of that last dread night and had called his followers to armed conflict? Was the honor of the Kingdom of God really touched by these insults? Did the Man of Nazareth utter a great truth in his gentle rebuke to his disciple who drew the sword on the night of his betrayal, authoritative for all his followers, or was he mistaken?"

... How the people of the country really feel toward the subject of national defense may be learned as a result of a canvass just begun by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It will be a thorough and comprehensive effort to ascertain country-wide sentiment. A referendum has gone to 700 commercial bodies, to every State in the Union, representing some 300,000 business men. Our insular possessions and many American chambers of commerce abroad will also be heard from. These commercial bodies will be asked to vote for or against recommendations contained in the report of a special committee. This committee recommends that the national defense forces, both on sea and land, should be increased, and our industrial resources so co-ordinated as "to make fully available the military, industrial, and financial strength of the nation." It is urged that a council of national defense be created to assist in the development of "an adequate and continuing policy for national defense." The committee recommends a staff of industrial mobilization, organized and maintained in time of peace, to insure the most effective use of the economic resources of the United

States in case of war. It is advocated that a program of naval construction be adopted immediately, sufficient to restore the United States "at least to its position of second naval power in the Atlantic," with a surplus in the Pacific "sufficient to protect the coasts, its possessions, its trade routes, the Canal Zone and adjacent territory." The committee asks a general staff for the navy. A recommendation is made that the regular army be increased until, with its trained reserves, it shall be sufficient to furnish the first line of land defense as recommended by the General Staff of the Army or by the Council of National Defense. The committee recognizes the military obligation equally with the civic obligation as a fundamental duty of democratic citizenship in a republic, and recommends that universal military training be adopted as a fundamental democratic principle of our military policy and be enforced by law.

. . . The strength of the peace sentiment in the country is showing itself in many ways as the crisis of the presidential campaign draws on. Talk of the formation of a new party, on a pacifist platform, is coming from several authoritative quarters. The recent endorsement of Henry Ford as the Republican nominee for President by the voters of Michigan and Nebraska is a significant evidence of the fact that the army and navy enthusiasts have not yet stampeded the country. The League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, has started a movement to induce the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties to adopt planks favoring the League's program that the joint armed forces of the world be used to compel nations to resort to arbitration and conciliation before going to war for any cause.

. . . An anti-war exhibit, used in connection with a speaking campaign against great increases in the army and navy, has been causing considerable interest and amusement in cities where it has been shown. The chief feature of the exhibit, which was in charge of the American Union Against Militarism, formerly Anti-Preparedness Committee, and the Woman's Peace Party, was a model of an armored dinosaur named "Jingo," and labeled "Dreadnaughtaurus Roosevelticus—all armor plate and no brains." It was explained that this animal "had no intelligent foreign policy and is now extinct." "Simp," a parrot that had been taught to repeat the one word "Preparedness," was another feature that caused no little merriment. A figure of Uncle Sam, armed with modern weapons and wearing a gas-respirator, and labeled "All dressed up and no place to go," two large relief maps one showing "The World as It is," with the oceans and continents in their normal proportion, and the second, "The World as the Nervous Patriot Sees It," with the Atlantic and Pacific shrunk to mere channels, North and South America contracted to island Belgiums, Japan and Germany magnified to the size of the United States, and bridges making a way for invading armies, and other similar graphic exhibits satirized the military alarmist propaganda. There were also exhibits showing the development of international arbitration as a substitute for war.

. . . Reports of a strong sentiment in the middle West against increases in armament and for co-operative ideals for the United States have been brought back by the

speakers who have been on the campaign against the extreme preparedness program in cities where President Wilson spoke for the administration plans. They found a surprisingly ready response to their appeal in practically every city they visited, being greeted by large crowds. The speakers were the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, New York City; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, New York City; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Chicago; Amos Pinchot, Prof. Scott Nearing, Herbert Bibelow, Rev. A. A. Berle; James H. Maurer president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and John A. McSparran, of the National Grange. They went under the auspices of the Women's Peace Party and the American Union Against Militarism.

. . . The thirty-ninth convention of the North American Young Men's Christian Associations will be held at Cleveland, O., from May 12 to 16, this being the triennial gathering of representatives. Among important questions to be discussed are the opportunities for world service facing the movement in the crisis brought by the European war, and the problems of constructive action for a better world order of lasting peace when the war is ended.

. . . More than 200 clergymen from all parts of the United States met at Garden City for a conference beginning Tuesday, April 25, to form a national committee of churches to co-operate with similar committees in other countries in studying the problem of substituting judicial methods for war in settling international disputes. The conference was part of a world-wide campaign to bring churches of many denominations together for common action to promote international friendship, both now and after this war.

. . . Peace sentiment is showing itself in the colleges in various forms, some of them surprisingly demonstrative. In New York, both at Columbia and City College, pacifist students started an agitation against preparedness meetings addressed by such men as Gen. Leonard Wood and Hudson Maxim, urging drill for the students. The protests took the form of heckling the speakers and of calling counter-meetings against the military ideal. A good deal of excitement followed in both places, and the anti-militarists were rather roughly handled by fellow-students before the disturbance was quited by the college authorities. In some 80 colleges more constructive action is being taken in the form of introducing courses in international law and diplomacy in the summer schools and regular curriculum. Bowdoin is one of the latest institutions to introduce this training in international thinking for its men.

. . . The members of the Senate have received from the Peace Association of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia a letter of protest against the Chamberlain bill, providing for compulsory military education and training for boys throughout the country. The protest is based not only on moral grounds, but also on the argument that such education must interfere with the development of good will and with study along constructive lines, and that experts in physical training are agreed that military drill is not good for growing boys and fails to produce flexibility and initiative.